



--a summer affair

-nye's july clearance

—with an entire stock of snappy
togs for men and boys, going at
wonderfully low prices.

—for instance

—entire stock of fancy suits going
at

1-4 to 1-3 off.

NYE'S

Two-Four-One-Three Washington Ave. RPE

The deed was recorded in the county recorder's office today.

Captured—Louis Vance, Louis Renburg and Leroy Conatser, who escaped from the State Industrial school yesterday, were captured this morning at Layton.

At the Dee—Lyman Wright of Malad, Ida., Parley Wade of Ogden and Mrs. C. Colazzi of Ogden have been operated upon at the Dee hospital; Mrs. Elinor Ballantyne of Evanston, Wyo., and George A. Cook of Ogden have been admitted for treatment and Lee Parker and R. A. Caldwell of Ogden have been released.

Marriage License—Marriage licenses have been issued to Ivan George Carver of Plain City and Susie May Palmer of Farr West and to William Leslie Taylor of Plain City and Kittie J. Dell Painter of Farr West.

Child Estate—In the estate of Luelia C. Child, deceased, Warren C. Child has petitioned the district court for letters of administration. The decedent died September 25, 1912, leaving an estate valued at about \$1,000.

New Constable—Edward Sewell has been appointed constable for Wilson district.

Road Tax—Returns of the special road tax elections held in Plain City, Hooper, Kanabville, Roy, Farr West and Harrisville recently were canvassed by the county board of commissioners today showing that all the precincts except Farr West and Harrisville voted for the tax.

On July 24—A majority of the grocery stores have agreed to close on July 24.

IN MEXICO CITY WHEN MADERO WAS KILLED

Bishop McConnell of Denver, who speaks on "Present Conditions in Mexico," this evening, at the Chautauqua, was not in the least surprised when acquainted with the dispatches from Washington which state that a crisis has occurred in Mexican affairs which will probably result in the downfall of the Huerta government.

Bishop McConnell was in Mexico City at the time Madero was assassinated and he stated to the Standard that anything could happen and no one there or who knows conditions would be surprised.

The bishop stated that it is generally believed in Mexico that Madero was assassinated, although there are no means of disproving the story of Huerta. Bishop McConnell found but little enthusiasm for the leaders there and believes that Huerta has been kept in his position only by his paid army.

Referring to Ambassador Wilson, Bishop McConnell said that Wilson was active in serving the citizens of the United States there and protected them to the extent of his ability. He believes the ambassador acted as any other diplomat would have done in the same circumstances.

NEW SOURCES OF ELECTRIC POWER.

The turning on of the first installment of power from the Keokuk dam marks the beginning of what should be a great era of industrial advancement in St. Louis. The first installment amounts to 23,000 horsepower, a final total of 50,000. Not many years ago such a power in use in one manufacturing district would have been considered wonderful, no matter how secured. It is still wonderful as a feat of long-distance electric transmission.

It is not so very long since the first practical success was made in transmitting power over long distances by wire, to be taken up and transformed into weaker currents for practical use. The first great success made in this work in this country was the harnessing of the beautiful Willamette falls in Oregon, and sending the current sixteen miles to Portland for use by the street cars and factories. That was about twenty years ago. Following closely upon this was the establishing of power stations at Niagara Falls, and some twelve years ago the longest transmission in the country, if not in the world, was achieved in California, where a current from a station in the Sierra was sent 187 miles to the cities around San Francisco bay. At first these high potential currents suffered considerable loss in transmission, but improved methods have reduced the loss to a minimum. Nothing, however, has reduced the danger from them, and the general public can only be protected by having wires kept beyond reach or contact. This is being done in an effective way by the Keokuk company by constructing tall steel towers upon which the heavy wires are carried. Inside the city these wires are laid in tubes beneath streets.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

SHALL WE VOTE FOR THE BONDS?

Ex-Mayor Glasmann Tells of Actual Conditions Confronting the City on the South Fork Reservoir Project—Shows How the Voting of Bonds on July 28, Will Make This Year's Taxes 12 Mills and That to Vote the Bonds Down Will Increase the City Taxes One-half, and make the Rate 18 Mills—The Ex-Mayor Also Offers to Let Ogden City Withdraw from the Project and Pay Back All the Commissioners Have Paid to Date—The Bond Question in a Nutshell.

For several days past a number of citizens have telephoned to the Standard office, asking us to explain the bonding of Ogden City for the purpose of building the South Fork Reservoir dam.

One lady, a big taxpayer, said that a prominent citizen had told her that the city was to build the reservoir and that Mr. Glasmann would own it.

A man, and one of our leading business men, too, made the statement that the city would build the dam but that Mr. Glasmann owned the water and that the city of Ogden would have to buy the water after the dam was built, etc. It appears that someone is circulating most foolish and ridiculous stories about the reservoir and the bonding proposition. All the stories have been laid before Mr. Glasmann and he answers them all with the following signed statement:

TO THE PUBLIC:

It is simply impossible for me to specifically answer all the foolish and ridiculous statements made by irresponsible persons. Space alone would forbid it. The facts are as follows:

The Ogden River Reservoir company, of which I am the president, and Ogden City on March 31, 1913, signed an agreement to jointly build the dam to about 90 feet high and each party to be the owner of one-half of the dam, and own one-half of the water, and each to pay one-half of the expenses in building and maintaining the dam 90 feet high. The land on which the dam site is located belonged to the Ogden River Reservoir company, who most of the land that will be submerged by the water belonged to the city. It was agreed that each should put in its land at cost and each to pay half of the lands needed. It was decided to let the reservoir company raise the dam beyond 90 feet at its own expense, provided the reservoir company granted to Ogden City 5,000 acres of the first 10,000 acres of water right impounded in the dam, thus giving to Ogden City 5,000 acres of water right for nothing. If Ogden City had filed a condemnation suit to secure this 5,000 acres of water right it would have been compelled to pay over \$100 per acre for the water, or over a half million dollars, yet the city gets this water for nothing, but pays a little over \$150,000 for one-half of the cost of the dam to impound its own water for use in summer.

I understand the city has \$25,000 in cash in its reservoir fund and the result of an extra tax of 2 mills levied last year, and it now asks the people to vote bonds for \$75,000. If the bonds are voted that will provide for \$100,000 of the \$150,000 required and I understand the city will take from the city waterworks department \$25,000 for each of the next two years which will pay in full the city's share of the dam. It will be remembered that during my last year as mayor in 1911—the city voted \$100,000 in bonds to build a water pipe line in 1911, as the old pipe line gave out the next year. This new pipe line, too, brought a 20 cent reduction on fire insurance, which means a saving to the people of the whole bond issue every seven years. The new \$75,000 bond issue to be voted on the 28th day of this month is also to be paid from the waterworks department. It is a bond issue of \$25,000 each year for the next five years from date, and this bond issue is to be used to store water for summer use. It is probable that it will bring another reduction of 5 cents to 15 cents per \$100 on fire insurance. With the South Fork dam completed Ogden City will have the best water fire protection west of Chicago and far enough for a city of 100,000 people.

While the mayor the city subscribed for \$150,000 interest in the South Fork Reservoir project. The present commissioners have agreed to expend the same amount, perhaps a little more, in the same project, expecting to pay it all back out of the water works fund. If the bonds are voted on July 28, 1913, there will be a reduction of 5 mills on each dollar tax this fall, but if the bonds are defeated there will be an increase of four mills on each dollar taxed this year.

To be plain, the city taxes last year were fourteen mills on the dollar. If the bonds are voted the taxes this year will be twelve mills on the dollar, but if the bonds are voted down the taxes will be eighteen mills on the dollar, that would make a difference of 50 per cent in this year's city taxes. Surely this is plainly stated. Personally, I do not care what the people do, excepting I do not want my taxes increased 50 per cent this year. The agreement our company made with Ogden City is so favorable to Ogden City that my company is willing for the city to withdraw from the South Fork Reservoir project and we will pay the city commissioners for all they paid for lands and estimates on the dam to date. Now, if those who think the city has made a poor bargain with the Ogden River Reservoir company will go at once to the commissioners and get them to surrender the city's rights in the South Fork

pointed by the chair:
Program: Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Decker, Mrs. A. E. Saxey.
Counsellors: Mrs. Moulitzen, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Corley.
Club Extension: Mrs. Lemon, Mrs. Joesten, Mrs. Brickley.
Philanthropic: Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Arnel.
Under the head of new business several excellent suggestions were received by the Program committees, and the new Year-books.

After a lengthy discussion of these different suggestions it was moved and seconded, that since the rapid growth of the membership in the club, two ladies act as hostesses on the same date, so as to facilitate a more rapid rotation. (Carried.)

TARIFF BILL IS ATTACKED

Senators Smoot and Burton Make a Vigorous Attack on the Underwood Measure—Put Out Its Many Defects.

Washington, July 21.—Senator Clarke, president pro tem of the senate, faced that august body today with half a shave.

Vice President Marshall was out of town and as the bells were ringing the calls for assembly, Senator Clarke, stretched out in a chair in the barber shop, was warned by pages dashing about in squads that the senate was without a presiding officer. The senator hurriedly wiped the lather from his face and bolted for the chamber. The Republican side saw him clean shaven; the Democrats viewed a day's whiskers.

In the debate a discussion arose over printing a map to show that sixty per cent of products east of the Mississippi were made dutiable by the bill against 25 per cent of products west. Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon, surprised his colleagues by saying:

"While I feel under some obligation to support the tariff measure as it comes from the finance committee, I am not bound to do it. I am bound to no course of action here. As a senator from Oregon I feel it is my duty to reach the best conclusion possible."

The senate voted to print the map. Senator Chamberlain supporting the motion.

INSERT TARIFF—Isaiah with 8.

Smoot Scores the Democrats. Washington, July 21.—Asserting that a foreign "lobby" has influenced the Democrats in the framing of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, Senator Smoot, Republican member of the finance committee, today delivered a vigorous attack on the measure.

He painted a picture of mills shut down, working men unemployed, investors ruined and an era of general financial and industrial depression as the result of the levelling of tariff walls.

"There has been a lobby here in behalf of foreign manufacturers," he charged, "such as was never before witnessed in the history of the nation, and they have got even more than they asked for. The Italian chamber of commerce of New York asked for certain reductions and the Democrats in nearly every case have given more than was asked."

The senator assailed the increase in the free list, especially with reference to sugar, wool, pig iron and textiles. He charged that the sugar industry of Hawaii and Porto Rico would be ruined, with consequent benefits to the so-called sugar "trust" and that China, with its great steel plants, would control the steel business of the western hemisphere.

Referring to the Walker tariff bill of 1850, on which he contended the present bill was largely modeled, Mr. Smoot said that the Walker law provided for the admission free of only about 9 per cent of imports, while the Underwood-Simmons bill allows 55 per cent of the greatly increased volume of incoming trade to enter untaxed.

"All the world knows how this country suffered as a result of the Wilson tariff law in 1896," he continued, "but the average rate of duty now is over 2 per cent lower than was the case under the last Democratic tariff, when the business of the nation was paralyzed and three million persons thrown out of employment."

China and Japan, he said, with their ever increasing mills, would prove disastrous home competitors in the home market, especially in the steel industry.

He concluded: "The question in the future will be competition with the starvation wages of Asia, instead of with the low rates of Europe."

Burton Denounces Free Trade.

Washington, July 21.—Denunciation of free trade as a timely policy for the United States, a prediction of failure in its purposes for the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill and an attack on ad valorem tariff system, were voiced by Senator Burton of Ohio today when tariff discussion was resumed in the senate. Senator Burton declared he was no worshipper of protection as a "fetish," but that he approached the subject of the tariff "rather with the conviction that when" ever an era of comity and mutual concessions in trade among nations and our country shall have reached a point when its productive capacity has been developed fully, free trade might be a rational policy." Such he said was not the case, the disposition "to restrict trade among nations and to grant access to markets only on the conditions rendering concessions in return" being on the increase.

Asserting that free trade policy only is tenable on the theory that it universally can be applied, the Ohio senator declared:

"The attempt on the part of a free trade nation to apply the theory in practice without the consent of other nations reveals the serious disadvantage of such a position. She can protect her interests except to persuade the statesmen of other countries that they, with herself, would be better off under a regime of freedom in commerce; while they, on the other hand, can bargain between themselves to her disadvantage and at the same time profit by access to her open markets."

Senator Burton further declared that the Democrats had framed a plan which literally tears to pieces the fiscal policy of the nation in order to satisfy the craving for the lowering of the cost of living and to justify the declaration of their party platform that the chief cause of the high cost of living was "the existing protective tariff enacted by the Republican party."

"This," said Senator Burton, "was your campaign argument; this was the promise on which you regard yourselves as delegated to tear to pieces the fiscal policy which has been the sheet anchor of nearly two decades of unprecedented prosperity and which is the only guarantee of its continuance. If you erected a tariff policy blind to every consideration except the consumer, the bill was frankly not framed to encourage capital to enter new fields of industry or to extend those already established; it was not devised for the purpose of inviting our farmers to reclaim new areas for cultivation; it is certainly not calculated to enlarge the opportunities for labor to find profitable employment. Its sole justification is a reduced cost of living. If it fails in this, it fails utterly."

Denouncing the ad valorem system adopted in the bill as a substitute for specific duties, Senator Burton declared that it was objectionable because it meant a heavier burden upon the consumer in periods when prices are highest, and a smaller burden when prices are low; that it affords temptation for under valuation and fraud, and that it works to the disadvantage of the American manufacturer who must buy raw material abroad.

Elks to Yellowstone

Go with the Elks to Wonderland on their Excursion De Luxe, August 5, 1913. Total cost \$55.95. Includes Pullman railroad fare and six days in the park. Call on Dan Ensign, Arlington hotel, for Pullman reservations and tickets.

ON WHOM WAS THE JOKE?

Riggs (facetiously)—This is a picture of my wife's first husband. Diggs—Silly looking guy! But say, I didn't know your wife was married before she met you. Riggs—She didn't. This is a picture of myself when I was 25.—Boston Transcript.

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UTAH NATIONAL BANK
Ogden, Utah.

PICTURES OF OGDEN

On account of rainy weather the film for the Pictures of Ogden could not be dried in time for Monday and will be delayed one day. They will positively be shown in the

GLOBE THEATER FOR THREE DAYS

Beginning Tuesday Afternoon, July 22

We have some crackerjack programs in the three houses for the first half week—DONT MISS THEM.